Production of finer clolh by NTC

2433. PROF. B. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

PROF. (MRS.) ASIMA CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND rEXTILES be pleased to suite:

(a) whether the National Textile Cor poration has decided to lake up production OI liner clolh and to phase out controlled clolh which will be 'entirely in ihe handloom sector;

(b) whether NIC has prepared a plan ol' modernisation of machinery ui meet Ihe needs of production of finer clolh and improve efficiency;

(c) if so. what will be its likely effects on cosls and margins .uld production of blended cloth with man-made fibres: and

(d) whether the new policy will lead to the increase of exports and enable NTC to make profii in ihe near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND TEXTILES (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR-SINGH): (a) The Textile policy states thai "the responsibility for the entire production of controlled cloth shall be transferred 10 the handloom sector by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan". The share of NTC in the production of controlled cloth will hence be suitably phased out.

(b) National Textile Corporation had estimated a lequirement of Rs. 302 crores for modernisation of nationalised units and suggested a plan accordingly. The Planning Commission has so far indicated an outlay of Rs. 117 crores for moderni sation and rationalisation of labour schemes of NTC, during the 7th Plan period.

(c) and (d) It has been estimated that with the proposed investment of the said Rs. 302 crores, the nationalised units, as a whole, was in the terminal year of the plan, reach a total production value of Rs. 1063 crores, with a cash profit of Rs. 33 crores. Tt has also been estimated that with the proposed modernisation, the production costs of fabrics would teach 19.6 per cent and that exports 'Oiild be reduced, that share of fine, superfine and blended fabrics would also ir bj above 50 per cent.

However with, only very selective modernisation possible within the mailable limiied resources, the above projections would necessarily undergo u

Monev advanced under I.R.D.P.

2434. SHRI INDRADEEP SINH* SHRl SURAJ PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased tO Siakia) whether il is a faci lhal money advanced under Ihe Integrated Rural Development Programme is not be turned by the beneficiaries:

(b) if so. how much money ha- been advanced during the Sixth Five Ye. period under this Programme:

(c) whether any survey has been con-dueled regarding recovery of the ; and

(d) whether banks have approached Credit Guarantee Scheme with whi loans were insured (o pay the advanced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE -SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) and (c) It is not correct to say that the advanced under the Integrated Rural Development Programm^ is not beine by the beneficiaries. The sample onducted by NABARD in respect of IRDP loans has indicated recover per cent.

(b) During the Sixth Plan p term credit of Rs. 3080.41 crores has been disbursed under the Programme

ni) All such loans, disbursed under IRDP, which fulfil the criteria prescribed by Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation are also eligible for being covered under the credit guarantee scheme of ihe Corporation.

Export anil Import of Cotton

2435. SHRl S. W. DHABE:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(at what was the quantum of cotton exported during the last two years and to which countries; and

(b) what was the quantum of cotton imported during the last two years and from which countries and the rate at whicii the cotton was imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND TEXTILES (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) The quantity of cotton exported during 1983-84 and 1984-85 cotton seasons are as under:—

1983-84 = .3.54 lakh bales i<»8*-8;> = 1 .29 lakh b:ilrs

(Upto June, g8s)

Some of the countries to which Indian cotton was exported are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Republic of Koiva, Malayasia. Morocco, Nepal, Philippines; Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand and USSR.

(b) No cotton was imported during 1983-84 cotton season. However, during current cotton season i.e. 1984-85 it has been decided by Government to import one lakh hales of medium staple cotton to augment the availability of this variety of cotton to- meet the domestic requirements. The countryjcountries from where cotton will be imported will depend upon the availability of cotton suitable to our requirements, prices etc.

Production of cloth by NTC for common people

2436. SHRl S. W. DHABE:

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND TEXTILES be pleased to stale.

'a; what are the schemes of National Textile Corporation to produce standard cloth for the common people during ;he coming years;

(b) what was the quantity of standard cloth produced by the National Textile Corporation and subsidiary units during the last two years: and

(c) what was the price at which it was sold to the consumers and of what variety[1]?

THE 'MINISTER OF STATE OF THE .MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND TEX TILES (SHRl CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) The target for production of controlled cloth by National Textile Cor poration (NTC) during 1985-86 is 260 million sq mtrs, of cotton controlled clolh and 8 million mtrs. of Polyster cotion blended controlled cloth. As per ihe Textile Policy, the responsibility for the entire production of controlled cloth shall be transferred to the Handloom Sector by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Accordingly, the production plans of NTC would be phased down from the present level.

(b) During 1983-84, the production of controlled cloth by NTC was 294.99 million sq. mtrs, of cotton controlled cloth and 8 mllion mtrs, of polyester cotton blended controlled cloth. During 1984-85. the corresponding production was 245.73 million sq. mtrs, and 7 million mtrs, res-i pectively.